

DX LISTENING DIGEST 2-158, October 13, 2002
edited by Glenn Hauser, wghauser@hotmail.com

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NOTE: If you are a regular reader of DXLD, and a source of DX news but have not been sending it directly to us, please consider yourself obligated to do so. Thanks, Glenn

WORLD OF RADIO 1151:

ON WWCR: Wed 0930 9475

ON RFPI: Mon 0030, 0630, Wed 0100, 0700 on 7445 and/or 15039

ON WBCQ: Mon 0415 7415

ONDEMAND <http://www.wrn.org/ondemand/worldofradio.html>

(DOWNLOAD) <http://www.k4cc.net/wor1151.rm>

(STREAM) <http://www.k4cc.net/wor1151.ram>

(SUMMARY) <http://www.worldofradio.com/wor1151.html>

** AUSTRIA [non]. MISCELLANEOUS. TRANS WORLD RADIO - EUROPE: Just received the latest schedule for TWR-Europe from Chuck Roswell, who has performed frequency coordination and monitoring activities for TWR in Europe and Bonaire many years. Chuck will be retiring shortly and will be moving back to the USA in January 2003. He has always been quite helpful to the shortwave listening community over the years (Rich D'Angelo, PA, NASWA Flashsheet Oct 12 via DXLD)

** CANADA. CBC Preview for Oct. 14: SOUNDS LIKE CANADA: Join host Shelagh Rogers Thanksgiving Monday for the debut of Sounds Like Canada. Featuring a mix of in-studio and on-location production, Sounds Like Canada will venture into the real world, beyond the radio studio. On Monday's show, the musical contest "All for a Song". Send in your lyrics. Ten winners will be chosen and a professional musician will set those winning words to music. And a look at why people line up at donut shop drive-throughs when it's easier to go inside? Plus Workology with Jane Farrow, on mixing dining with business and how to polish up the old image. That's Sounds Like Canada, this morning at 10

(10:30 NT) on CBC Radio One. [one sesquihour, followed by Workology at 11:30]

TRAVEL ADVENTURES IN NUNAVUT: ***may not be heard in all locations*** From the vast expanses of the Barren lands to the eastern shores of Iqaluit, Nunavut is a place of contrasts. A place that has become an adventure destination from around the world. This Thanksgiving Day, host Leah Shaw will take you on a Travel Adventure across Nunavut. Meet the woman who guided the first all-woman British relay trip to the North Pole on skis, plus a couple who traveled by raft down the Soper River valley for ten days last summer - with their preschoolers. [no time given, but positioned in the noon-2 pm slot, to fill what is normally locally-originated programming if on holiday]

SNAP, CRACKLE, POP: ***may not be heard in all locations*** Join hosts Roy Forbes and Paul Grant this Thanksgiving Monday for Snap, Crackle, Pop - a trip down a very twisted Memory Lane of music. Roy is a genius at locating musical oddities - rare recordings rescued from Delete bins, garage sales, even the odd trash can. This time around, he'll have everything from French Canadian fiddle music to pop oddities. That's Snap, Crackle, Pop - Thanksgiving Monday afternoon at 4 (4:30 NT) on CBC Radio One. [two hours optional fill for local drivetime shows if on holiday] (CBC Hotsheets via gh, DXLD)

** CANADA. WALL AT CBC BLOWN UP

It has taken 50 years, but the CBC and Radio-Canada are finally making a concerted effort to pool their resources and produce dramas and news shows in both English and French

BRENDAN KELLY, The Gazette, Saturday, October 12, 2002

Many of Quebec's top francophone actors, including Roy Dupuis, were featured in CBC/Radio-Canada's bilingual miniseries The Last Chapter/Le Dernier Chapitre.

"I never talk programming with (government) ministers," says CBC president Robert Rabinovitch, the driving force behind CBC/Radio-Canada co-productions.

It might seem like an obvious idea to outsiders, but it has taken 50 years for the bosses at CBC and Radio-Canada to make a concerted effort to work together on joint English-French projects.

There have been occasional examples of collaboration between the English- and French-language TV networks in the five decades since CBC TV first went on the air - notably the English remake of the hit Quebec series La Famille Plouffe in the early days of Canadian

television.

However, it's only in the last couple of years that the country's public broadcaster has begun focusing on pooling its resources from the two sides of the linguistic divide to shoot dramas in English and French.

At the same time, broadcaster has also shaken up its news-and-current-affairs department with the introduction of a number of prominent international correspondents - including Don Murray, C  line Galipeau and Michel Cormier - who deliver their reports in English on CBC and en fran  ais on Radio-Canada.

The most prominent example of this new bilingual glasnost has been The Last Chapter/Le Dernier Chapitre. The miniseries set in the biker-gang milieu in Quebec and Ontario was a quintessentially bicultural project. It was shot simultaneously in English and French, and the gritty drama that aired last season on CBC and Radio-Canada was the first project in the language of David E. Kelley from hot Qu  b  cois TV writer Luc Dionne (Omerta, Bunker). The Last Chapter also featured many of La Belle Province's top francophone thespians, including Roy Dupuis, Marina Orsini, Maxim Roy and Michel Forget. Filming recently wrapped on the sequel, which will be broadcast this winter on both networks.

There are many more CBC/Rad-Can co-productions to come, including a prequel to the popular Trudeau miniseries focusing on Pierre Trudeau's early life, a biography of Ren   L  vesque, and Ciao Bella, a dramatic comedy set in Montreal's Little Italy district, created by Mambo Italiano scribe Steve Galluccio.

Former Montrealer Wayne Grigsby, producer of both Trudeau projects, thinks this new spirit of co-operation at the CBC is great news for the Corp. and for TV viewers across the country.

"It's always bothered me as a Montrealer that you don't see much of the other side of the linguistic fence on either of the networks," said Chester, N.S.-based Grigsby, who wrote Trudeau and is co-writing the new Trudeau miniseries with Quebec author Guy Fournier.

"We're quite familiar with each other in terms of news coverage. But in terms of dramas or comedy, you just don't go near it. It's something we haven't done in a long time, and I'm interested in seeing if we can cross those lines," he said.

"Montreal has amazing stories to tell to English Canada and vice-versa. I think it's important that Quebecers get some sense of life outside the Quebec borders. Certainly, we're not spoiled by

French-language newspapers in terms of their bureau coverage from Toronto or Vancouver or Saskatoon," Grigsby said.

The drive to forget about the myth of the two solitudes and have the two networks work together pre-dates the arrival of CBC president Robert Rabinovitch in late 1999. At least one major English-French project, the mammoth documentary series Canada - A People's History, had already begun before Rabinovitch took office.

But Rabinovitch has sped the push for bilingual co-productions in a big way. Part of his enthusiasm for the initiative is driven by bottom-line concerns. The CBC's purse strings are tighter than ever and Rabinovitch, who has plenty of private-sector experience, is well aware of the value of spending wisely and maximizing resources. Sitting in his office halfway up the Maison de Radio-Canada tower on René Levesque Blvd. E., Rabinovitch talks of using resources creatively, spreading costs and getting as much of a bang as possible for the CBC buck.

He is happy to point out that construction is under way on a new headquarters in Ottawa that will house the city's French- and English-language CBC services for the first time. Convergence is a dirty word in business circles these days with so many merged conglomerates - like AOL Time Warner - paying the price for trying to take advantage of synergies between different media. But Rabinovitch thinks the CBC might have come up with a form of convergence that actually makes sense. Eight of CBC's ten foreign correspondents report in English and French for both TV networks and radio.

"We're the only convergence model that works," Rabinovitch bragged.

But linguistic convergence doesn't work for every story. A drama about the blood-soaked biker war is clearly of great interest across the country. Ditto for Trudeau or Levesque. But Daniel Gourd, acting Radio-Canada V.P., noted that not every project would fly in the two cultures.

"The identity of each of the networks has to be respected," Gourd said. "If a project risks calling into question our identity, then we won't do it. For example, if CBC Toronto decides to do a dramatic series on Mordecai Richler, it's not certain that we'd follow their lead. He is a personality who is not well-known to our audience and, among those that know him in our audience, he is not well-liked. So it would be very difficult to respect the different points of view of the two networks on Richler - loved in English Canada, held in contempt in French Canada. It would be hard for us to do this series and maintain our identity. So it'll have to be decided project by project."

Part of Rabinovitch's zest for the initiative is because of his work habits. In the past, CBC presidents spent most of their time far from the maddening crowd at head office in Ottawa. Rabinovitch, in marked contrast, logs as many hours as possible at the two main production centres in Montreal and Toronto. In commuting between the two, Rabinovitch became more convinced than ever the CBC had to function as an integrated company.

But it's not simply about pragmatism. As a bilingual Montrealer who's always lived and worked in both languages, Rabinovitch felt it was natural for the corporation's two sides to talk to each other.

"It's the way of Montreal," Rabinovitch said. "I come from this city so I understand it. We cross over from French to English and English to French. When I was working at (Montreal-based investment company) Claridge, one of our biggest partners was the Caisse de D  p  t (et Placement du Qu  bec). We worked with the francophone community and the anglophone community. I think it's one of the beauties of living in Montreal. You can fall into the trap of saying, 'I'm only English' or 'I'm only French,' and let's face it, a big percentage of our population does that. But the fun is to live in the middle. Because of my Montreal experience, when I came to the CBC, I said: 'We can't reinforce the divide, we've got to break the divide down and it'll be better for all of us.'"

Some, particularly in sovereigntist circles in Quebec, will undoubtedly see the drive to make more English-French projects as the latest attempt by Ottawa to impose a federalist agenda on Quebecers. A biography of Quebec nationalist icon Levesque will almost certainly elicit complaints from those who fear the drama will reflect an English-Canadian view of the founder of the Parti Qu  b  cois.

This is not some sinister political plot hatched by Prime Minister Jean Chr  tien's government, Rabinovitch insisted.

"I never talk programming with ministers," Rabinovitch said. "Contrary to what some people think, I don't get phone calls at 11 p.m. saying: 'I watched the news and I'm pissed off.' It just doesn't happen that way. The more important message, which they do get and they tell me, is that they understand that we're trying to get the most for our money, that we're trying to be efficient."

And it's not only the CBC that benefits from these collaborations, noted Last Chapter producer Claudio Luca.

"It helps the two networks, but it also helps the country to have more communication between the two cultures," Luca said.

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Events in CBC-TV's first 50 years

1952 - First CBC TV station, the bilingual CBFT, opens in Montreal Sept. 6, followed by CBLT in Toronto Sept. 8.

1953 - Opening of first CBC affiliate station, CKSO in Sudbury.

1953 - English CBMT opens in Montreal and CBFT switches to full French service.

1955 - First telecast of the opening of Parliament.

1967 - CBC is host broadcaster for Expo 67 in Montreal.

1968 - First nationally televised debate among Canada's political party leaders, a CBC/CTV co-production.

1972 - CBC broadcasts the historic Canada-Russia hockey series.

1973 - Official opening of La Maison de Radio-Canada in Montreal.

1976 - CBC is host broadcaster for the summer Olympics in Montreal.

1981 - CBC introduces closed-captioning on Canadian TV programs.

1988 - Cabinet approves CBC license to operate an English all-news channel.

1989 - CBC English all-news channel Newsworld is launched July 31.

1989 - The CRTC rejects first proposal from CBC for a French all-news channel.

1994 - The CRTC grants CBC license to operate a French all-news channel.

1994 - CBC, in partnership with Power Broadcasting, launches two specialty channels, Trio and Newsworld International, in the U.S.

1995 - CBC's French-language all-news channel, RDI, is launched on Jan. 1.

1997 - CBC goes even more distinctively Canadian, making prime-time schedule almost 100-per-cent Canadian.

1998 - The International Olympic Committee awards the CBC, in

partnership with specialty broadcaster NetStar, the broadcast rights to the next five Olympic games.

1999 - CBC president Perrin Beatty leaves for private sector. Robert Rabinovitch takes over as president in November.

2000 - Rabinovitch complains about stringent CRTC license-renewal terms, saying they will cost the cash-strapped broadcaster an extra \$50 million.

2002 - CBC-TV celebrates its 50th anniversary with slew of birthday specials on CBC and Radio-Canada.

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** CHILE. Desde este 13 de octubre hasta el segundo s-bado de marzo de 2003, Chile queda -3 UTC (Hugo LÚpez, Chile, Oct 11, ConexiÚn Digital via DXLD)

** CHINA. Xinjiang PBS has reverted to its winter schedule, and all four main channels now sign on at 0000 (ex 2330). No frequency changes noted so far (Olle Alm, Sweden, 13 Oct, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** CHINA. CNR-1 on 21660 at 1230-1300*, in Chinese. Good signal with usual talks and some pop music. QRM on low side from Portugal on 21655. Also noted Chinese music-jammer underneath REE-Spain in Spanish to South America on 21570, before 1300. All monitored 10/13 (Joe Hanlon in Philadelphia, SWBC via DXLD)

** CUBA [non].

LOCKHEED MARTIN'S AEROSTAT SERVES AS TRANSMISSION TOWER FOR TV MARTÍ

Friday, October 11, 2002

The International Broadcasting Bureau awarded Lockheed Martin Naval Electronics & Surveillance Systems, Akron, Ohio, a commercial services contract to maintain the TV Martí radio transmission system that beams the U.S. government's 24-hour/7-day news service into Cuba.

"A 275K (275,000 cubic feet) aerostat, at Cudjoe Key, Fla., flies at altitudes up to 10,000 feet, serving as the 'tower' for the station's transmitter," Ron Browning, director-surveillance systems business development, said. "Winning the TV Martí contract is another signal that the work we are doing on the Tethered Aerostat Radar System modernization program meets the needs of our customer," he said.

NE&SS-Akron's Melbourne, Fla., facility will provide engineering support and modifications during the contract that is valued at

\$350,000 and has a base performance period of one year with three one-year renewal options. Akron absorbed the Melbourne operations in late 2000 to complement its other systems capabilities in building lighter-than-air surveillance platforms.

Melbourne has won engineering services contracts in support of TV/Radio Marti since the early 1990s, and it designed the first transmission system for mounting onto an aerostat. Since then, Melbourne has converted the system from a VHF to UHF transmitter. It has also integrated the feature of switching among one of three transmission channels to thwart signal jamming. Day-to-day operations and maintenance activities at Cudjoe Key are conducted by Lockheed Martin Technology Services.

The integration of Melbourne's radar engineering and production unit with Akron's aerostat business melded a key contributor with the company's leader in lighter-than-air platforms. Within this system context, NE&SS-Akron is developing upgrades to the radar, air vehicle, and other system elements to provide aerostat users with improved capabilities.

NE&SS-Akron continues its successful Tethered Aerostat Radar System site conversion program under contract to the U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command. It completed the systems integration of a 420K (420,000 cubic feet) aerostat, L-88 radar and ground equipment at Deming, N.M., in mid-2000. The U.S. Air Force then approved the company to begin conversion preparations for a second site at Yuma, Arizona.

The 420K aerostat, with a helium volume of 420,000 cubic feet, was designed specifically to carry the L-88 radar. The L-88 radar connects to the underside of the aerostat and is covered by a windscreen. The 29-foot radar antenna rotates within the windscreen to provide 360-degree coverage at ranges out to 200 nautical miles.

Radio Marti, put into place in 1983 by the Broadcasting to Cuba Act, follows Voice of America journalistic standards and guidelines for presenting a variety of news and information in an accurate and objective manner. It began service on May 20, 1985 and its broadcasts are on medium wave (AM) and shortwave.

Source:

<http://www.lockheedmartin.com/akron/protech/aeroweb/aerostat/radiomarti.htm>
(via Mike Terry, DXLD)

** CYPRUS. Hi Glenn, Just let you know, last Wednesday October 9 I finally managed to hear R. SAWA on 981 kHz around 21 UT after several unsuccessful attempts. I wonder, where was MDR-Info that night? Really

no sign of them. So, R SAWA is still on 981 kHz, not on planned 990 kHz. 73¥s (Jouko Huuskonen, Turku FINLAND, RX: AOR 7030 Plus, Ant: Wellbrook ALA 1530P-active loop, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** CYPRUS [non]. For me, R. IBRAHIM. 1170 kHz is a new station, heard last Wednesday evening around 21 UT with severe QRM by a Slovenian R Capodistria with jazz music programme in Italian. Thanks to my friend MAUNO RITOLA for identifying this new religious broadcaster. They broadcast in Arabic both on SW and MW. Their web-site: <http://www.radioibrahim.com> 73's (Jouko Huuskonen, Turku, FINLAND, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Website mentions R. Monte Carlo and R. Moscow as transmitters. Altho site needs Arabic script support, all programs are obviously Christian, titled and described in English, but I assume everything is really in Arabic? Also has SW and satellite schedule. The MW and SW portions, no sites specified:

To the Gulf: 5935: 2000-2115 Tue-Sat, 2000-2100 Sun and Mon.

To ME: 21590 0700-0715 daily; 5935 Mon only at 2000-2100; 1170 at 2000-2115 Tue-Sun, 2000-2100 Mon.

To N Africa: 9405 2230-2330 daily except 2230-2315 Tue & Thu; 12025 2130-2215 Mon, 2145-2200 Tue, 2100-2130 Thu, 2100-2115 Fri, 2130-2200 Sat & Sun. 1467 2215-2230 Mon.

Time zones are not specified, but may really be UT as this fits with Jouko's logging on 1170. I list this under Cyprus non, since the mailing address is there. From the 1170 entry in the Jan 2001 Euro MW Guide:

RUS Radio Mayak, Tbilisskaya 1200 kW 0000-1630 information, Interviews, sports, music

RUS Voice of Russia/Ibra Radio, Tbilisskaya 1200 kW 1630-2000: 1600-1700 (Su-Mo) English, 1800-2000 Arabic; 2000-2200 Ibra Radio in Arabic; also reported relay Radio China International in Turkish (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** DEUTSCHES REICH. Glenn, An interesting item from a local newspaper in southern England: From <http://www.thisiseastbourne.co.uk> by Linda Harrison

For years, Beryl Payne believed her father's passion for tinkering with old radio sets was nothing but a hobby.

Her childhood memories were of him sitting in the garden shed,

surrounded by home-made radio equipment and aerials.

Her father, Cyril Thomas Fairchild, spent hours communicating by morse code with amateur radio fanatics around the world.

But Beryl, 56, recently discovered her father had been involved with one of Britain's best kept secrets, kept from his closest relatives and friends for more than 50 years.

Cyril, who died in July this year aged 86, was a member of a top secret spy network during the Second World War.

He was among more than 1,500 British radio amateurs who voluntarily spent their evenings and weekends locked away in attics or spare rooms listening to enemy encoded signals.

In many cases, even close family members did not know what they were doing.

Some believe the radio hams helped bring the war to a speedier conclusion but little has been publicised about their contribution.

Beryl, of Varndean Road, Brighton, said: "I only started to find out about my father's work in the early Nineties. Until then I had no idea.

"It was quite traumatic to find out how much involvement he had and that my own dad was a spy."

In 1940 Cyril was one of the first radio amateurs to be asked by the Government to help listen to enemy signals.

The select group were given the name Voluntary Interceptors (VIs) and the organisation became MI8 but was generally known as the Radio Security Service (RSS).

The volunteers, who were spread throughout Britain, listened to signals from Germany, Italy and Russia in their spare time.

Cyril and his fellow volunteers had no idea what they were listening to. Decades later they discovered many transmissions they picked up were from the German Secret Service.

From the attic of his home in Dover Road, Brighton, Cyril may even have listened to messages from Hitler's bunker (via Mike Terry, DXLD)

SECRET AGENT YVONNE MAKES RADIO CONTACT 60 YEARS ON
(Filed: 11/10/2002) John Shaw meets a courageous woman who 'helped set

Europe ablaze' as part of Churchill's Special Operations Executive

A small brown leather suitcase was one of the first things that caught Yvonne Basedon's eye at the Imperial War Museum at Duxford yesterday. The lid was open to show a powerful portable wireless. Brushing a practised hand across the controls, she smiled and said: "What a surprise. I remember these so well, so well."...
<http://news.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2002/10/11/nspsy11.xml>
(via Bill Westenhaber, DXLD)

** ESTONIA [and non]. Re: WHEN THE CURTAIN JAMMED
The original article is still available at
<http://www.okupatsioon.ee/english/mailbox/radio/radio.html>
What RNW presents seems to be a somewhat edited version of this article (Olle Alm, Sweden, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** ETHIOPIA [non]. See KURDISTAN [non]

** FINLAND. On Thursday the announced special two-hours German broadcast of YLE took place, as they announced on frequencies were German is no longer carried already for some time. In the studio was also the director of Radio Finland. He stated that this is actually no matter of radio vs. Internet simply because the affected services will be terminated completely, he also expressed his opinion that this decision is in fact about principles, hardly a cost saving measure, because there is indeed not much money to save here as the critics say. Altogether a sad show of course, and it raises one question: Who will be the next? (Kai Ludwig, Germany, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** FRANCE. I sent a reception report to Radio France International for my logging of 25775.1 a few weeks ago. What appears to be a standard RFI package arrived in the mail. It consisted of a "Dear Listener" photocopy form letter from a John MaGuire who is an editor in the English section. Also included was a disturbing list of names and addresses of pen friends featured on Club 9516 (I imagine my name may make that list and warm letters from various African countries seeking assistance and/or get rich quick schemes will make their way to my mailbox). Rounding out the package was a photocopy information sheet about RFI's English Service, a reception report form, a program and frequency guide for the expiring transmission period, and two stickers (the most valuable part of this package to me).

There was no indication that anyone read my letter asking if it was RFI transmitting the program on 25,775.1 that I heard. However, a recent report from Jari Savolainen from Finland in Hard-Core-DX appears to confirm that the transmission on 25,775.1 was a field trial for the DRM consortium using an old test program and a 200-watt shortwave transmitter located in Rennes, France. This trial was made

in a simulcast mode (analog + digital) of DRM protocol. Jari's information was from a message from Alain Delorme of TDF, France (Richard D'Angelo, PA, NASWA Flashsheet Oct 12 via DXLD)

I think I see a great new subset of the QSL hobby developing: send reports to the wrong station and see what they do! (gh, DXLD)

Hi, Glenn. Alan Roberts and I have been working on these 11 meter transmissions and have come up with some additional information for you and everyone else.

First off, regarding the 25765 kHz. transmissions of strings of BBC identifications... [see UK].

Now regarding the 25775 kHz French transmissions, I e-mailed the Conseil supÉrieur de l'audiovisuel (CSA) in France to ask them about any French services that might be testing on 25775. I have received the following answer, in French. It is followed by my original e-mail to them.

To paraphrase in English, their response says that they have checked with colleagues at TDF and that the transmissions are digital and digital/analog transmissions being operated by the CCETT at Rennes. They recommend checking out the DRM webpage for more info, but also give a contact name and e-mail for a Mr. Daniel Blochant at TDF for more information.

My e-mail to them basically asks them if they know who might be conducting transmissions on 25775 and telling them that they have been heard by several people in North America.

CSA answer to me:

"Le CSA vous remercie de votre message. Nos correspondants   TDF nous informent que l' mission   laquelle vous faites allusion est une  mission d'essai assur e par le CCETT   Rennes et destin e   tester la diffusion DRM (radio num rique) en mode plein canal num rique et en mode simulcast num rique/analogique. Lors de ces essais, un programme en boucle est diffus  sur la partie analogique du signal.

Vous pourrez trouver des informations compl mentaires sur DRM ou sur ces essais en consultant le site <http://www.drm.org> ou en vous adressant   noter correspondant daniel.blochant@tdf.fr "

My original e-mail to CSA on September 24th

----- Original Message -----

From: ve2shw@yahoo.com

To: emradio@csa.fr

Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2002 3:50 PM

Message de : Sheldon Harvey
Objet : Une Émission de radio
Adresse Email : ve2shw@yahoo.com

Message :
Conseil supÉrieur de l'audiovisuel Tour Mirabeau 39-43, quai AndrÉ-
CitroÏn 75739 Paris cedex 15 Fax: (33)01 45 79 00 06

Cher Messieurs, Nous sommes un groupe des amateurs de la radio au Canada et les tats-unis. Un de nos membres ici dans la region de MontrÉal a captÉ une emission d'une station de radio qu'il pense vien de la France. La frÉquence est 25775 kHz, dans la bande ondes-courtes de 11 metres, dans le mode de l'Émission 'AM'. La programmation est une Émission de 50 ± 51 minutes qui repete, en francais et anglais. Ils parlent des sujets des regions de Bretagne, Normandie, Mont St. Michel, un parc de technologie dans la rÉgion de Poitiers. Ils parlent encore des bateaux-navettes et d'autres informations touristiques. Il-y-a d'autres membres de notre groupe qui ont captÉ l'Émission aussi. Les textes qui suivent sont les rapports de rÉception de Pennsylvanie et New York. Je veux savoir si vous Étes capables de nous informer avec plus des informations de ces Émissions. On veut savoir la source de ces emissions, si c'est possible. Merci pour votre assistance. Si vous avez des informations, vous pouvez me contacter par fax ± +1-514-940-1418. Sheldon Harvey President, Canadian International DX Club MontrÉal, QuÉbec, Canada.

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(Sheldon Harvey, Owner-Radio H.F., Canada's specialist in radio communications <http://www.total.net/~radiohf>
President-Canadian International DX Club, Canada's national radio monitoring club since 1962 <http://www.anarc.org/cidx/> Oct 4, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** GAMBIA? 648 kHz, unID Africa OCT 3 2350 - Possibly Gambia here with strong but poorly modulated carrier: audio from apparent African music about even with that from RNE-Spain underneath [Marc Connelly, MA] OCT 4 2255 - Strong het against 650 WJLT, solid +7 dB signal with extremely weak audio (Bruce Conti, ME, both NRC IDX via DXLD)

** GERMANY. Yesterday I was again in Berlin and went out to the old K^penick/Mahlsdorf mediumwave site. Meanwhile the fencing of the station is down with the exception of the last remaining mast, but unfortunately there were some people around, so I did not dare to look after the transmitter building. Altogether a distressing sight, and this applies also to some other place I visited yesterday, too. I will put pictures of both dead places on my webpage tomorrow. Have a nice

Sunday, (Kai Ludwig, Germany, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** GRENADA. 535, GBN St. George's - Nothing noted here even at 0032 on OCT 4 when 555 [St Kitts] was loud. Grenada off air? [Mark Connelly, MA] As I compile this edition of IDX, I'm listening to GBN on the Internet at <http://www.spiceislander.com> with "Classic AM Five-Three-Five and Sun FM" IDs, reggae, soca, and romantic R&B music, so I would assume it's still on the air (Bruce Conti, NRC IDX via DXLD)

** GUAM. B-02 Schedule: Guam - KTWR Final Frequency Request for KTWR Trans World Radio - Guam (October 27, 2002 - March 30, 2003)

Balinese

0900-0915 (12) 567 15200 248~

Burmese

1300-1415 (1234567) 15365 285~

Cantonese

1400-1415 (6) 9500 285~

1400-1445 (12345) 9500 285~

1400-1500 (7) 9500 285~

2200-2215 (6) 11875 293~

2200-2245 (12345) 11875 293~

2200-2300 (7) 11875 293~

English

0715-0900 (12345) 15215 278~

0745-0930 (12345) 15330 165~

0800-0930 (67) 15330 165~

1445-1545 (1234567) 15330 285~

Hakka

2230-2300 (1234567) 12105 285~

Indian

1330-1400 (1234567) 15395 293~

Indonesian

0930-1100 (1234567) 15330 255~

1100-1230 (1234567) 15200 248~

2200-2230 (1234567) 15195 255~

Japanese

1200-1300 (1234567) 9465 345~

2100-2200 (1234567) 11690 345~

Javanese

1200-1300 (1234567) 11850 255~

Khmer

1300-1330 (1234567) 11720 278~

Korean

1100-1200 (1234567) 11765 345~

1500-1530 (12347) 9430 345~

Madurese

0915-1000 (1234567) 15200 248~

Mandarin

0915-1100 (1234567) 9910 320~

0915-1615 (1234567) 12130 305~

0930-1100 (1234567) 9865 315~

1100-1615 (1234567) 7455 320~

1300-1330 (1234567) 9500 315~

2115-2200 (1234567) 9465 305~

2200-2315 (1234567) 12130 305~

Sgaw Karan

1415-1445 (1234567) 15330 285~

Sundanese

1030-1100 (1234567) 15200 248~

Swatow

1330-1400 (1234567) 9500 285~

Torajanese

0900-0915 (34) 15200 248~

Vietnamese

1100-1200 (1234567) 9430 285~

1400-1445 (1234567) 9430 278~

Notes: Days: 1 = Monday 7 = Sunday ~ = degrees

(Sked from George Ross, KTWR via Alan Roe, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** IRAN. There were rumours that the Home Service relay of IRIB Teheran was shut down. In fact, the transmissions have been reduced; the following transmissions were monitored on Oct. 10-12 on 15084 kHz: 1030-1200, 1630-1730, 1930-2030, 2230-2330. Beside these mentioned time frames for programmes in Farsi, the Foreign Service is still using that frequency also. Regards, (Willi Passmann, Germany, Oct 13, Cumbre DX via DXLD)

** IRAQ: This listing of Radio Baghdad is from ILG data base.

Freq	Station	Times	Language	Target
11787	R.BAGHDAD	2100-2200	French	EU
11787	R.BAGHDAD	2300-0100	Arabic	EU
11787	R.BAGHDAD	2000-2100	German	EU
11787	R.BAGHDAD	0600-1300	Arabic	EU
11787	R.BAGHDAD	2200-2300	Turkish	EU
11787	R.BAGHDAD	0400-0500	Turkish	eNA
11787	R.BAGHDAD	1900-2000	English	EU
11787	R.BAGHDAD	0200-0300	German	eNA
11787	R.BAGHDAD	0100-0200	English	eNA
11787	R.BAGHDAD	0300-0400	French	eNA

(James Nipper at usenet rec.radio.shortwave via JKB, 14.9.02) Try the following, 0100 to 0300 GMT in Arabic-German-French. 1900-2000 GMT in Arabic and Turkish. Or write to Radio Iraq International at PO Box 8145, Baghdad 12222, IRAQ. Has no known web site that I know of at this date and time (Stewart H. MacKenzie - WDX6AA at usenet rec.radio.shortwave via JKB, 15.9.02 via Oct WDXC DX Magazine via DXLD) Subject to great variation (gh, DXLD)

To the best of my knowledge, Iraq has erratic broadcast schedules in the past few years. As far as I know via the A-02 season, they have no English segments. Try monitoring 11.785 as it is one of their main freqs. Good Listening and DX! (Stewart H. MacKenzie, WDX6AA, shortwaves yahoogroup Oct 11 via DXLD)

** IRELAND. From <http://www.radiowaves.fm/news/index.shtml> Fri 11 Oct:

NO NOVA 252 --- Chris Carey has announced that RT... have turned down his proposal to relaunch Radio Nova on their 252 long wave frequency. Speaking today, he says: "At last a response and it's a resounding 'no'! It clearly is 40 years too late." Explaining why he thinks he was turned down, he says: "20 Years ago I severely embarrassed RT... and 20 years later they will not let it happen again.". He revealed that he was ready to pump £5m into the project and had already got the station's schedule in mind (via Dave Kenny, BDXC-UK via DXLD)

** IRELAND. 7940 Lazer Hot Hits, IRL (2 x 3970) 1854 Oct 12, poor, playing the specials "ghost town" (Tim Bucknall, Congleton, Cheshire, NW England, harmonics yahoogroup via DXLD)

** ITALY [non?]. 13840, IRRS, Milan, 0800-0835, Oct 13. *0800 with opening music, ID, and mailing address. Then into United Nations Radio program, with commentary on earthquakes and national disaster relief. At 0817 another ID mentioning Nexus International in Milan, and reduced carrier SSB; however, this particular transmission was in DSB

AM. They looped the UN Radio segment again, and broke into it at 0829 and IDed again. After that some music was played. Very poor propagation to N America on this freq this morning, presumably the result of recent coronal hole and M class flare activity; nevertheless, I was able to receive much of the signal with 100% copy. Overall, fair reception (David Hodgson, TN, DX LISTENING DIGEST) Site?

** JAPAN. I am pleased to introduce and post into this reflector, the contents of "Play DX Philatelic", the excellent column written by well-known DX-er and DX-Philatelist Mr. Christer Brunstr m, from Sweden. This work is regularly published in "Play DX", the Italian hardcopy bulletin edited by another well-known DXer and collector, also member of this "radiostamps" list, Mr. Dario Monferini. With due credits given, it follows below. Many thanks, Dario! Congrats to Christer for the continued good work! Regards from Horacio Nigro, Montevideo - Uruguay moderator, "Radiostamps" list

PLAY DX PHILATELIC

The hot and sunny summer period is slowly coming to its end (at least in the northern part of Europe) and it is time to resume normal DX activities. Also when autumn approaches many stamp collectors once again take an interest in their collections. There have been a number of radio-related new issues over the past several months and they will be featured in a number of columns here in the Play-DX bulletin.

We start today with a new stamp from Japan. On November 15, 2001, the Japanese Postal Service released an 80-yen postage stamp honouring the 50th anniversary of commercial radio and TV in the country.

The stamps depicts the images of the microphone used when commercial radio broadcasting began, the first monochrome television camera used for commercial television broadcasting, and a television set up for street viewing. In addition, the left surface colours express a television screen and the three primary colours (red, green and blue) of light.

The very first commercial radio station in Japan went on the air in 1951. It was the Chubu-Nippon Broadcasting Co., Ltd. in the city of Nagoya. Using the call sign of JOAR, the station serves listeners in the Nagoya area on medium wave 1053 kHz where it broadcasts with a power of 50 KW. JOAR can often be heard in Lapland during the winter period.

Today Japan has some 50 commercial AM stations as well as a similar amount of commercial FM stations. This is a fairly limited number considering that Japan is a nation of almost 130 million people. It

would appear that the Japanese radio market is not as deregulated as is the case in many other countries.

Strangely enough, Japan has a commercial station broadcasting on shortwave. Called Radio Tampa, the station offers a selection of very specialized programming catering to the needs of different groups of listeners. Radio Tampa can often be heard in Europe and is known for its beautiful QSL-cards.

Commercial television began in Japan in 1953. The first station was called Nippon Television Network Corporation.

I suppose most DX philatelists would have appreciated a slightly different design. JOAR is not mentioned in the design of the stamp which of course is a great pity.

Readers interested in obtaining a copy of the new Japanese stamp can contact me by e-mail for further details: christer.brunstrom@u...
[truncated]

(Credits: Christer Brunstr m, Sweden via Play-DX, Nj 1166, Dario Monferini, Milano, Italy, Sep. 15, 2002.)

The original article -xeroxed- reproduces the stamp in B/W.
(via Horacio Nigro, Radio Stamps yahoo groups via DXLD)

**** JAPAN. RADIO JAPAN'S WORLD LINK : WEBSITE HAS OPENED!**

'Radio Japan's World Link' is a forum for listeners around the world to exchange views on a given monthly theme. Some of these opinions are also introduced on the English language radio program, 'Japan & the World 44 Minutes'. Click on the 'Send Your Opinion' button to make your contribution. Radio Japan's World Link Homepage -|
<http://www.nhk.or.jp/worldlink/>

(Source : NHK WORLD e-GUIDE Oct.11, 2002) Kind regards, (Md. AZIZUL ALAM AL-AMIN, RAJSHAHI, BANGLADESH, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

**** JAPAN [and non]. Radio Japan "NHK World" in B-02 season:**

To SoEaAS

Burmese	1030-1100	11740SNG	1230-1300	9695*
	2320-2340	13650*		
Chinese	0630-0700	17860*	1230-1300	11740SNG
	2240-2300	13650*		
	2340-0000	17810	addit	13630*
English	0100-0200	17810*	11860SNG	
	0500-0600	17810*	0600-0700	11740SNG
	1000-1200	9695*	1400-1600	7200

	0000-0015	13650*	17810	
Indonesian	0930-1000	9695*		1130-1200 & 1230-1300 13660
	2300-2320	17810		2340-0000 13650*
Japanese	0200-0300	11860SNG		0200-0500 17810*
	0700-0900	17860*		0700-1000 11740SNG
	0900-1500	11815*		1600-1900 7200
	1900-0000	11665*		2000-2200 7225
Malay	1200-1230	9695*	13660	1300-1330 9695
	2240-2300	17810		
Thai	1130-1200	11740SNG		1330-1400 7200
	2300-2320	13650*		
Vietnamese	1100-1130	13660		1200-1230 11740SNG
	2320-2340	17810		

To Asian Continent

Chinese	0430-0500 & 0530-0600	17845*	
	1130-1200, 1230-1300 & 1430-1500	6190	
	2230-2250	9560	
English	0100-0200	17845*	0500-0700 15195*
	0600-0600	11715* 11760*	
	1000-1200	15590*	1500-1600 9750*
Japanese	0200-0300	17845*	0200-0500 & 0700-0800 15195*
	0700-0800	6145* 6165*	
	0800-1500 & 1600-1700	9750*	1600-1900 6035*
	1900-0000	11910*	1900-2100 6165*
Korean	0400-0430 & 0500-0530	17845*	1100-1130 6090
	1200-1230, 1300-1330 & 1400-1430	6190	
	2210-2230	9560*	

To FE Russia

English	0600-0600	11715* 11760*	
Japanese	0700-0800	6145* 6165*	
Russian	0330-0400	addit 17845*	
	0600-0630	11715* 11760*	
	0800-0830	6145* 6165*	1900-1920 5955*

To SoWeAS

Bengali	0630-0700	15590* 11890SRI	1300-1330 11890SRI
English	0100-0200	15325*	1400-1600 9845*
Hindi	0700-0730	15590* 11890SRI	1330-1400 11890SRI
Japanese	0200-0400	15325*	0300-0400 11890SRI
	0800-1000	15590*	1500-1700 12045SRI
	1600-1700	9845*	
Urdu	0730-0800	15590* 11890SRI	1400-1430 11890SRI

To Oceania

English	0100-0200	17685*	0300-0400 21610
	0500-0700 & 1000-1100	21755	

	2100-2200	11850	11920SNG		
Japanese	0200-0400	17685*		0200-0300	21610
	0700-1000	21755	11920SNG	1600-1800	7140
	2000-2100	11850	11920SNG		

To NoAM

English	0000-0100	6145CAN		0500-0600	6110CAN(West)
	0500-0700	9835*		1100-1200	6120CAN(East)
	1400-1500	& 1700-1800	9505	2100-2200	17825*
Japanese	0200-0400	5960CAN(Ea)	17875	0800-1000	9835*
	1300-1500	11705CAN(Ea)		1500-1700	9505
	2200-2300	6110CAN(Ea)	17825*		

To Hawaii

English	0600-0700	17870		2100-2200	21670
Japanese	0700-0800	17870		0800-1000	9825
	1700-1800	9835*			

To CeAM

English	0300-0400	17825*			
Japanese	0200-0300	17825*		0800-1000	12030
	1500-1700	9535*		2200-2300	11895GUF
Spanish	0500-0530	11895GUF		1000-1030	12030

To SoAM

English	0100-0200	17835			
Japanese	0200-0400	17835		0300-0400	9660GUF
	0800-1000	9825	9530GUF	1700-1800	21600GUF
	1700-1900	9835*		2200-2300	15220ASC
Portug	0230-0300	15565GUF		1030-1100	15590GUF(East)
Spanish	0400-0430	9660GUF		1000-1030	15590GUF 9710

To Europe

English	0500-0600	5975UK		0500-0700	7230UK
	1700-1800	11970*			
	2100-2200	11830*	6180UK 6090UK		
French	0630-0700	11915GAB		1800-1820	11970*
German	0600-0630	11915GAB			
	1100-1130	9660UK	11710UK		
Italian	0530-0545	11915GAB		1030-1045	21730GAB
Japanese	0800-1000	11710UK		1700-1800	9750UK
	1700-1900	6175UK		2000-2100	11830*
	2200-2300	6115UK			
Russian	0430-0500	11915GAB		1130-1200	11710UK
	1840-1900	11970*			
Spanish	0500-0530	11916GAB		1820-1840	11970*
Swedish	0545-0600	11915GAB		1045-1100	21730GAB

To ME & NoAF

Arabic 0400-0430 11930GAB (delete 11880SRI)
0700-0730 15220ASC
English 0100-0200 17560* 11880SRI (delete 11930GAB)
1400-1500 17755GAB
French 0500-0530 17820SRI 1500-1520 7190*
Japanese 0200-0400 17560*
0300-0400 11930GAB (delete 11880SRI)
0800-1000 21550GAB 1700-1800 11880SRI
Persian 0230-0300 11880SRI (delete 11930GAB)
0830-0900 17675SRI

To Africa

Arabic 0400-0430 11930GAB 0700-0730 15220ASC
English 1700-1800 15355GAB(South) extended
2100-2200 11855ASC(Central)
French 1230-1300 15400ASC(West) 17790ASC(Central)
1800-1820 9685* 11785*
Japanese 0800-1000 17650ASC(West) retimed
1500-1700 21630ASC(Central) retimed
1800-1900 15355GAB(South)
Swahili 0330-0400 6135ASC(Central)
1300-1330 17790ASC(Central)

Relays:

ASC = Ascension CAN = Sackville GAB = Gabon
GUF = Fr. Guiana SNG = Singapore SRI - Sri Lanka
UK = United Kingdom. * via Yamata 300kW - others 100kW

Please be advised that the schedule is subject to change (NHK World,
R. Japan via Andreas Volk-D, ADDX, Oct 2 via Wolfgang Bueschel, DXLD)

** KURDISTAN [non]. 12115 khz, Denge Mezopotamia, *1700-1800*, 8 y 9
Octubre, estuvo aquí haciendo pruebas en esta nueva frecuencia a un
nuevo horario. Escuchada a 1700-1705 con anuncios e identificándose en
5 idiomas. A las 1700 en dos dialectos kurdos (kurmanji, zazaki o
sorani, según esquema en la emisión de 1200-1600 emitida en 11530
khz), a 1701 ID en inglés "Dear listeners! You are listening to the
test broadcast of the Voice of Mesopotamia and the Mesopotamian
Television in (dos sílabas de una palabra incomprensible). You can be
with us on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and on Fridays between 8 and 9 a.m.
(sic! 8- 9 a.m. corresponde a la hora de Alaska, entonces 8-9 p.m. sí
corresponde a la hora en Irak!) in 12.115 MHz on this shortwave
frequency.", a 1702 ID en árabe y a las 1703 ID en farsi. En la ID
en farsi fue mencionado Irán y Dushanbe, pero probablemente se
refiere a las zonas horarias más que a un sitio transmisor o estudio.
A las 1706-1756 música folklórica kurda sin interrupciones, excepto
por una ID en inglés a las 1730 y en árabe a las 1742. A las 1757
anuncios de cierre e ID en kurdo sorani con el canto de una mujer

de fondo. SINPO 44444. Hubieron pruebas de tonos con el transmisor desde las *1652; entonces bien podría ser Samara en Rusia que fue escuchada el martes 8 Octubre a *1600-1630* en 12115 khz con LV de la Patria emitiendo hacia Siria (44444). Este transmisor está ocupado a 1730-1800 los lunes y jueves emitiendo programas de LV de Oromiyaa en oromo y a 1700-1800 los sábados con Dejen Radio en tigrinya, y los domingos con Netsanet Le-Etiopia en amharico, todos dirigidos a Etiopia (Anker Petersen, Dinamarca, en DXplorer 10/10 via Conexión Digital via DXLD)

** MEXICO. THE VEIL OF SECRECY IS BEING LIFTED IN MEXICO

The rules are changing, thanks to an agreement between President Vicente Fox's government and broadcasters themselves. As it is now -- the public isn't entitled to know how licenses are granted or when they expire. Mexicans believe that radio and TV licenses were often granted as political favors (From Inside Radio via Mike Terry, DXLD)

** NICARAGUA. MANAGUA - The Nicaraguan government canceled the frequency [WTFK????] of former President Arnoldo Alem's Poderosa radio station, saying it was operating illegally. The station was among the last tools Alem had to generate support in his fight against the government's campaign to put him on trial for stealing US\$100 million in public funds. The station was cut off late Friday by the Nicaraguan Telecommunications Institute at the request of the country's attorney general. Mario González, director of the telecommunications institute, said the license had been given to the Roman Catholic Church's archdiocese, which then turned the station over to Alem. The change was not registered with the government, as required by law, officials said. "It is nothing political and had nothing to do with freedom of expression," González said. Prosecutors allege that, before his five-year term as president ended in January, Alem transferred US\$100 million to banks in Panama, then later passed the money to a foundation controlled by his family. Before his station was taken off the air, radio announcers at La Poderosa criticized the government's campaign against Alem and asked listeners for their support. Neither Alem nor representatives from the archdiocese were immediately available to comment on the action. Two months ago, the newspaper La Noticia, which also belonged to Alem, was closed because of a lack of money (From AP Sat Oct 12, 12:50 PM ET via Mike Terry, DXLD)

Which station is this? YNRC Radio Católica? Hard to believe that the bishops gave Nicaragua's most powerful and the only nationwide Catholic station to Alem (Mike Dorner, of CRU, Oct 13, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** NORWAY. Re DXLD 2-157: Actually, Kvitsoy has two 500 kW

transmitters for coverage to the East, i.e. Asia; another site in Sveio uses two 500 kW transmitters for coverage to the Western Hemisphere. The new Merlin/Norkring agreement will cause a reduction of broadcasts from the NRK home service and Radio Denmark, with only two transmitters available for NRK/DR at any time other programmers want to use them, as is already the case with the programs to Afghanistan (Joe Hanlon in Philadelphia, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** PAKISTAN. Seems to be back on standard time. This morning they signed on at 0045 ex 2345 on 4790, 6165 (Olle Alm, Sweden, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** PARAGUAY. Dear Mr Glenn Hauser: Greetings from Paraguay! To advise that we are now testing, simultaneously, on the following frequencies: 1480, 2300, 7737 and 9983 KHZ, in the 203, 120, 41 and 31 Metre bands. Your reception reports will be most welcome! With best regards (Adrian Mur, Radiodifusi n Am rica, Asunci n, Paraguay ramerica@rieder.net.py Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Radio America anuncia que est  probando, en forma simult nea, las siguientes frecuencias: 1480, 2300, 7737 y 9983 KHZ, en las bandas de 203, 120, 41 y 31 metros. Sus reportes de sinton a ser n muy bienvenidos (Adrian Mur, Radiodifusi n Am rica, Asunci n, Paraguay, ramerica@rieder.net.py via Horacio Nigro, Uruguay, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** PERU. La Voz de las Huarinjas, until July 13 was on 6816.8; from July 17 heard on 6819.6. On the previous frequency it was heard 8 mornings in July, sign on 1050 variable: 4 dates at 1050/1055, two at 1100, one each at 1040 and 1045; and on 13 evenings. On the newer frequency heard three mornings in July from *1100, and 13 evenings. Evening checks were made between 0000 and 0200 (Emilio Pedro Povrzenic, Villa Diego, Santa F , Argentina, Latinoam rica DX, July, Asociaci n DX del Litoral, Rosario, via Sept Radio Nuevo Mundo via DXLD)

** PERU/BOLIVIA. La Voz del Campesino: two stations with the same name, one in Bolivia (6537.3) and the other in Peru (6956.7), rarely audible at the same time (only local Sundays, the only day the Bolivian is on at night). So far the two have been audible together on eleven Sunday nights, and even more rarely on a single morning. The Bolivian has another peculiarity: on Mondays they rest a bit longer and open later than usual (between 0830 and 1030), predominantly at 1030 currently in the winter (Emilio Pedro Povrzenic, Villa Diego, Santa F , Argentina, Latinoam rica DX, July, Asociaci n DX del Litoral, Rosario, via Sept Radio Nuevo Mundo via DXLD)

** PHILIPPINES. RADIO VERITAS ASIA: A recent edition of RVA Uplink had

an article about new frequencies and better reception although none of the new frequencies were specifically mentioned in the piece. In June RVA changed frequencies for its broadcasts resulting in better reception except for the North Indian target areas, "Official Monitors from the different target areas confirmed strong signal following change of short wave band. Moreover, the Audience Relations Section headed by Ms. Cleo Labindao, reported that DXers and listeners gave feedback that reception is generally fair, with slight interference and disturbance." It's not often DXers are put in a favorable light by international broadcast stations these days (Rich D'Angelo, PA, NASWA Flashsheet Oct 12 via DXLD)

** POLAND [non]. This morning (Sat, 12 OCT) I heard Radio Polonia starting at 0600 UT on 1475.60 kHz. Interval signals and identifications from 0558. At 0600 identification also in German, followed by a catholic program in Polish. No doubt it was the Ukrainian transmitter listed as Lviv. GOOD DX, (Karel Honzík, the Czech Republic (Czechia), hard-core-dx via DXLD)

** RUSSIA. 5930, Murmansk and 6160, Arkhangel'sk are both regular signals at my location in mid Sweden, but both have the problem that the modulation very shallow. Apparently each is using two parallel transmitters (2 x 20 kW) that are out of phase in the sidebands when the carriers are synchronized (Olle Alm, Sweden, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** RUSSIA. Glenn, My apologies for not getting back to you on this information: Re DXLD 2-148:

RUSSIA (Eur.) 11945 Radio Space Moscow via Balashikha.
?? What was this? I don't recall such a 'station' (gh, DXLD)

11945 Radio Space via Balashika (former jammer transmitter located 20 km outside of Moscow 23:49E 55:02N. Power: 20 kw) Radio Space was a station which aired from 1500 to 1600 UT. The programming consisted of Arabic Programming with opening 'Call to the Prayer' Kor'an Recitation. Variety Program of local music geared to the Muslim community near Moscow/area. There where promotions, contact information via telephone and FAX numbers, and address in Moscow. This station was heard back in 1992 when it appeared on short wave (Edward Kusalik, Alberta, CANADA, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** SYRIA [non]. See KURDISTAN [non]

** U K. Regarding the 25765 kHz transmissions of strings of BBC identifications, Alan Roberts has come upon an article in the October 2002 edition of Shortwave Magazine focusing on Merlin's digital test transmissions on 11 meters. They claim to be using 10 watt

transmitters. Alan has also heard periods of wide band noise, presumably digital transmissions on and around the 25765 kHz frequency (Sheldon Harvey, QC, Oct 4, DX LISTENING DIGEST) See also FRANCE!

** U S A [and non]. Commentary
NEEDED: CATHOLIC SHORTWAVE FOR THE PACIFIC

The recent meeting of diocesan communicators at Tofamamao in Samoa under the aegis of SIGNIS, the Catholic mass media organization, to study ways of using radio effectively ófor some, it was an introduction to using radio at alló highlights something that I have noticed before but have commented only in a distant issue on shortwave radio: There is no Catholic radio to speak of in the Pacific. I have been able to find only one station: the Diocese of Agana's KOLG 90.9 FM on Guam. HVJ Radio Vaticano does broadcast a few hours of programming to the Pacific daily, but not more than some minutes to anyone area. EWTN's WEWN Birmingham targets Europe and North America in English and Latin America in Spanish, but if its signal gets into the Pacific, it is by freak of physics.

This should not be. Here we have the conceptual ``continent`` of Oceania, thousands of islands swept across the immense Pacific Ocean from off South America to the East Indies and the Asian continent. These include the only nation-continent, Australia, as well as New Zealand. Apart from the Philippines, the only Catholic nation in Asia, there are no Catholic stations. I suspect there is little Catholic programming, period. There are a number of Protestant stations, including several powerful shortwave stationsó the 50+ year-old Far East Broadcasting's KFBS and the Christian Science Monitor's KHBI on the Northern Marianas, now with a new owner and call sign; there is KHBN on Palau, and KWHR on Hawaii (LeSea Evangelism), and the Adventists' KSDA on Guam.

If ever there is a need for somebody to do something about an egregious situation, this is it. Here we have a large land-mass of dozens of nations, the majority of which speak English, whose populations including those of Australia and New Zealand total in the millions and of whom a significant percentage are Catholics, and there is no broadcast service for them, no all-day broadcast service, unless they happen to live in the Philippines or on Guam.

We have Catholic satellite television service to all of the developing world now, including areas of Asia and most of Africa, where few people can afford television systems, even fewer satellite television systems, and where cable television systems are not found outside major cities. Further, in most of these nations, only the educated and governing classes are fluent in English. But we have no Catholic radio service to the English-speaking area of the world that is the Pacific

Basin!

Think about it! Catholics, English language, farflung nations and dioceses that need Catholic radio. As far as I know by perusing the World Radio-TV Handbook, all of these nations permit private radio stations and authorize religious groups to have them. There is no radio like local radio, true. But the economics of serving large island groups in some cases extending for miles over the ocean, and the little economies of these islands seem to show that what is needed is an international Catholic station, not necessarily located in the Pacific, to serve this area.

I therefore propose that some organization, ecclesiastical, laical, in the radio apostolate or not, some large religious order or religious organization, take on the challenge of building or buying an existing shortwave station and begin Catholic international radio to the Pacific. There is the need, there is the willingness obvious in the Samoan meeting and workshop.

I further propose that the station be operated on the judicious principles of DZN Radio Veritas Asia, operated by the Bishops of the Philippines: Program production at least in large part is done by the individual dioceses and sent by Internet, tape cassette, or compact disc to the proposed Catholic shortwave operation. This is an extraordinarily well thought out system: programs are produced by people known to the target listeners; programs address local interests, needs, and problems; programs are produced under the authority and blessing of the local bishops; production costs are lessened for the international shortwave station owners, who have the expense of operations; listeners recognize the program participants and tell them what kind of a job they are doing, whether the material is interesting or not. One should also note the not unimportant sense of excitement on the part of program participants and listeners knowing that their work is being heard not just in their diocese or island nation, but across thousands of miles of Pacific Basin.

The time is now. Will some group step forward? Knights of Columbus, who have been so generous in the past towards the American Church? Legionnaires of Christ, a dynamic organization filled with zeal for the Gospel? Opus Dei, known to undertake great works for Christ? EWTN, can you add a fourth transmitter with an antenna aimed at the Pacific? Can you launch out with another major endeavor?

I understand there is a former Voice of America facility closed but well-maintained and protected, up for sale and awaiting purchase. WRMI Miami is up for sale at \$600,000. Its antenna is aimed at the Caribbean and it runs only 50,000 watts, but it is a start. KJES Vado, New Mexico, has a daily English service to the Pacific of Liturgy of the

Hours, but it is short and limited. Perhaps arrangements can be made with Father Rick Thomas, SJ, to extend the hours of Pacific service as well as its targets. There may well be a Protestant group ready to drop Pacific area broadcasting. The shortwave station does not have to be located either in the United States or on an island, where parts and electricity are expensive. It can be located in Central or South America; it can be located in Australia or New Zealand, or even the Philippines. One possible scenario is to arrange with DZN Radio Veritas Asia to operate additional transmitters aimed at the Pacific, in the opposite direction that DZN serves with its 17 Asian languages. DZN aims west and southwest; the projected station would aim east and southeast. Perhaps this can be done simply by buying an additional transmitter and constructing a new antenna targeted to the east (shortwave antennas essentially are textures of cables slung from short towers and tall poles; they aim the signal as one would aim a light beam).

It's time to act. The harvest is ripe. Takers, anyone? (Michael Dorner, editor, Oct 14 Catholic Radio Update, Oct 12 via DXLD)

In Catholic Radio Update, Michael Dorner makes a plea for a new Catholic SW station to reach an unserved area, the Pacific. But he overlooks WEWN, which he says targets North America and would reach the Pacific only by a 'freak of physics'. Two of its antenna beams on several of its frequencies are 220 and 285 degrees. The former heads toward Pitcairn, and the latter across Hawaii, Marshall Islands, Bougainville, Port Moresby and both are no doubt broad enough as distance increases, and with 500 kW to fill most of the gap between them. WEWN's own campaign for new monitors ought to confirm this (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Did not know that. But I do know that EWTN makes no attempt to serve the local Catholic populations; if it does put this signal directly over the Pacific, it is news to me. Are you sure it is not off the back of their antenna. Mother Angelica once commented on the air that she received a letter from Japan, and that they ought not to be able to get the signal, so she was told.

I am sure that if you are correct I will hear from EWTN. I will also hear from them for criticizing putting up satellites to cover areas with few English speakers and even fewer Catholics. What the hell! Bring it all on! (Mike Dorner, LA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Mike, No, the beams are not off the back, but direct, according to HFCC registrations. Look up their frequencies (or search on EWN) as I just did in the A-02 by-frequency schedule at <http://www.hfcc.org> Public Data section [zipped]. The 285 blasts us here in OK, and I am sure keeps going much further. The 220 I suppose is actually mainly

for Mexico, but also no doubt keeps going. As a matter of fact, 285 ought to be for some target other than USA, to maintain the fiction that it is not for domestic consumption. I didn't check the registered target CIRAF zones. Perhaps they pretend that is for Mexico and Canada. Well, Japan is a bit off the listed beams, but SW can go anywhere, as we know if she does not (Glenn to Mike, via DXLD)

Thanks, Glenn. I'll take your word for it. What you sent is interesting, and I shall have to pursue propagation and high frequency directionals some day. It is Greek to me. What led me to my conclusion, apart from Mother's statement, is that I have watched EWTN fairly frequently over the last 15 years here, and have listened many hours to it, and I have never heard them mention the Pacific area, or Australia and New Zealand; they have never mentioned letters or received phone calls (maybe because of the difference in hours, but they do have some live call-ins during the day), nor have they mentioned any news or events in that area.

My guess is, they have never really thought of it. What I want to do with the editorial is plant the seed; we may not see anything for years, but it is there, in the back of the minds of a lot of readers, and I think a few people in high places get the newsletter passed on to them. A lot of EWTN honchos read it, or at least get it. I hear from some of them on occasion (Mike Dorner, LA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Since I never listen to EWTN/WEWN, I'll take your word for lack of interest in the Pacific, as far as programming goes (gh, DXLD)

** U S A. WFMT is presumably in its final day of webcasting Oct 13, and here's another classical station which stopped earlier, and what they say about it; tnx to Kevin Kelly:

<http://www.wcal.org/programs/streamingannounce.html>

<http://www.wcal.org/programs/streamingFAQ.html>

(Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** U S A. Sorry to hear about Ray Briem retiring from the talk-radio business; we will never forget those "shortwave specials" heard in the days when he was on KABC, WABC and other ABC-affiliated stations back in the 1980's, with you and other SW notables appearing on those shows. BTW is he still active with shortwave? I hope someone in the LA area could tell us about that (Joe Hanlon in Philadelphia, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** U S A. On the road back from the Watonga Cheese Festival, the scan stopped on 17895, VOA to Africa, at 2045 Oct 12. Nightline Africa I must not have paid much attention to before, but this one seemed a bit strange. Interspersed with (train?) sound effects, the announcer was greeting listener after listener by name in Liberia, and assigning

them consecutive 'seat' numbers, around 5370. Then the same for Nigeria, along with brief greetings or homilies to each. Our tax dollars at work gaining friends for the US in Africa. Perhaps they had better not get framed certificates, less they be suspected of spying for US... Who needs QSLs or SWL callsigns if you can get a seat number? Or is that Night Train Africa? (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

★★ U S A. NPR TAPS TWO NEW HOSTS TO CONSIDER 'ALL THINGS'
By Jacqueline Trescott, Washington Post Staff Writer
Thursday, October 10, 2002; Page C04

National Public Radio yesterday announced two new hosts for its afternoon standard "All Things Considered." Michele Norris, a former correspondent for ABC News and The Washington Post, will become a co-host of the weekday show in December.

NPR's announcement came on the same day the organization informed its employees that it was eliminating nine people from its staff of 700.

Norris, 41, has won several national awards for her coverage of politics, poverty and education. She most recently was a contributing correspondent for the "Closer Look" segment on ABC's "World News Tonight." She joins veteran host Robert Siegel and Melissa Block, who has been on the program's staff for 17 years, most recently as a senior producer. Block starts her new assignment in February.

NPR also announced that Steve Inskeep will become the regular weekend host of "ATC" next month. Inskeep, 34, an NPR correspondent since 1996, has covered presidential politics, Congress and the Pentagon. In the last year he has reported from Afghanistan and Pakistan, where he covered the capture of al Qaeda senior leader Abu Zubaydah.

Norris said yesterday that she had been a "loyal ATC listener" during her personal and journalistic journeys in the Midwest, Los Angeles and Washington. "It is a chance to host a flagship program and a program of substance and depth," said Norris, explaining that she was exchanging visibility for a lead role. "I can't think of another broadcast program that explores the world in its way and in the way it takes a risk every day."

Bruce Drake, vice president for news, said the additional voices will eventually bring some change to the award-winning format. "With a new host team and a new executive producer," said Drake, "once they are all in place it will be a time for the show to think about itself. We don't have changes in hosts that often."

The new weekday hosts replace Linda Wertheimer, who is now an NPR

senior national correspondent, and Noah Adams, who is on sabbatical writing a book about the Wright Brothers. Inskeep succeeds Lisa Simeone, now the host of NPR's "World of Opera."

Discussing the layoffs in an interview, NPR President Kevin Klose blamed "flat to declining revenues." He added, "We're in good financial shape overall, but we have to be very smart how we manage our way through these economic doldrums."

Klose said the eliminated positions will come from a "variety of disciplines across the company" and will not affect any one program.

The layoffs come six months after NPR cut nearly 20 jobs from its cultural programming division.

Staff writer John Maynard contributed to this report.

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Another story about this:

<http://www.calendarlive.com/templates/misc/printstory.jsp?slug=cl%2Det%2Dcarney11oct11>

(Los Angeles Times Oct 11, via Mike Cooper, DXLD)

** U S A. Mixed signals, By DAVID MENCONI, Staff Writer

1999 was an eventful year for WUNC, 91.5 FM, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's public radio station. The year began with WUNC moving into new quarters, and ended with longtime general manager Bill Davis preparing to leave for National Public Radio in Washington.

Something else that happened in 1999 went unnoticed for some time. The week WUNC moved to its new studios at Goodmon Hall, a Florida-based religious broadcaster called Radio Training Network applied to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to construct a station at 91.1 FM in Raleigh...

<http://www.newsobserver.com/features/arts/v-print/story/1790568p-1796037c.html>
(News & Observer Oct 6 via Mike Cooper, DXLD)

** U S A. WOR is now transmitting in IBOC. I assume it is days only. I was talking to a friend in the NYC area on the phone and he let me hear what it sounds like on groundwave. The standard signal at 710 is clearly heard with no interference. At 720 and 700 digital a loud hissing sound is heard. It sounds similar to a commercial two-way radio in open squelch mode. This hash is as loud as the standard signal at 710. Talk about a wideband signal! (Dave Marthouse, VA, Oct 12, NRC-AM via DXLD)

I still feel with a series of phased arrays, EWEs, K9AYs, etc, can cut down a lot of the domestic DX. We still have the mountains to the East from the coast that knocks many domestics down. I am not giving up unless we find we have no choice. I do feel IBOC will die anyway. As one top engineer told me the other day, the public is not going to buy into this, not for AM. I still feel with the QRN IBOC will cause will make a whole lot of people unhappy. I can still see this going into the courts. We may have some IBOC QRN during tests from a handful of stations, but the whole country going IBOC? I just can't see it. Again if the people do not buy the radios, then it wont work. For us "Hard-Core" DXers we always have Alaska and NFD to move to. :) 73s, (Patrick Martin Seaside OR, *ibid.*)

I see a huge impact. The trans-pacific signals that are best during and after local sunrise will now likely suffer from the white noise of IBOC. I plan to get everything I can this season while it is still possible. As for the IBOC noise, it will destroy the top of the hour quiet period where slop on most split channels goes down as the domestics go to news. I'd rate the top of the hour quietness as being at least 6 dB in terms of slop onto splits that are more than a few kHz removed from the domestic channel (Chuck Hutton, WA, *ibid.*)

I look forward to the challenge. I still maintain that with phasing and skywave conditions, I'll be able to receive Venezuela on 1020 or CJMS on 1040 despite WBZ interference. Okay, maybe Spain on 1026 kHz or Portugal on 1035 kHz will be nearly impossible inland, but at the seashore with a Beverage or phased array, no problem! This is all speculative of course. We shall see (or hear) in the not too distant future (Bruce Conti, Nashua NH, *ibid.*)

I really think that the issue of acceptable interference, when they ruled against LPFM on the same grounds, points out a problem with ethics and trust. I really doubt that stations will get more profit out of digital, the same way DTV will not give any additional revenue from simulcasting what is on NTSC. I do foresee that the number of stations will have to decrease by 50% if nighttime service is to take place (Fred Vobbe, OH, *ibid.*)

Fred; Yes, I do think IBOC will be terrible for us DXers, no matter where we live. The DXers along the coasts might have a bit better luck, but the noise will still be a factor. I like to do some domestic DX too. That will be about impossible. I can just figure 50 KW KGO-810-SF going IBOC. At night KGNW-820-5KW_Seattle and KPDQ-800-500w-Portland will no longer be listenable outside the metro areas. With KGO's 250 KW North, the IBOC signal will totally cream anything else. There are many other stations too. I just don't see this going. Stations are not going to stand for their signal being wiped out 20

miles from the transmitter. If your figure is right that 50% of the radio stations will have to shut down in the US for IBOC to work, what business man in his right mind will just shut the station off the air? No way. This is going to be a real mess. 73s, (Patrick Martin Seaside OR, NRC-AM via DXLD)

"Sold out" says it pretty well. I'm still really disappointed at the lack of technical completeness of the IBOC evaluations all the way from start to finish (FCC). Some of the FCC comments were particularly worrisome as they prattled on and on about how IBOC is "a perfect solution" "and everyone is a winner". I don't mind as much if someone decides that - after adding up all the plusses and minuses - IBOC is beneficial to the majority. That's playing the game fairly and honestly. But all we saw here was a bunch of posturing and half-truths designed to advance the position of a particular organization (Chuck Hutton, WA, *ibid.*)

That states it well, Chuck. The one thing that really bothers me the most is that both the FCC, and the House Telecommunications Committee failed to check the facts as they pertained to the issue of adjacent channel interference. But in the case of LPFM it was a BIG factor in stomping the little guy. This tells me that either we have some folks in positions that have no real concept of what interference is, or someone has an ethics problem. Either way, they have to go. A fellow on another list suggested that when a listener encounters interference that they file a complaint against the station or a small claim action. My first thought was that we didn't need frivolous suits in the courts, but now I wonder if fighting fire with fire is not the way to go. |grin| (Fred Vobbe, *ibid.*)

When it comes to interference, there is some fairly strong protection in the FCC's October 10 order. Paraphrasing, any station receiving interference within their primary service area can either work things out with the offender (reduce the IBOC power level) or get IBOC turned off at the offender. If they can't reach agreement within 60 days, the IBOC gets turned off! I'll be waiting eagerly to see whether AM stations use this protection or whether they all fall in line and say that harm given and harm received are equal and therefore no foul. If they choose to use this protection, I bet certain people on a certain list we know might help them out by submitting complaints. And by the way, I blame the NRSC for the majority of this problem. Rather than take a "what are the problems?" approach, they merely validated the claims of the manufacturers. A real study should have included nighttime interference so that broadcasters and the public would know ahead of time that they are investing their money in a daytime only system with no possibility of nighttime usage. Additionally, they did not do an analysis of how many stations across the nation will suffer daytime interference. No mention of Canadian clear channels. I see

also that the FCC will accept IBOC interference from 6 AM to sunrise and also from sunset to 6 PM as it is economically beneficial to the IBOC broadcaster. Dollars made this decision. That's a poor process, as they have no clue as to the skywave interference that will be received. Whitewash.

If you want to read the exact wording, get FCC document FCC 02-286 (the October 10 order to move "forward" with IBOC) and read paragraph 39. Basically, it's a work-it-out-between-yourselfs via power reduction of IBOC followed by a document-it-damn-well-to-the-FCC if you can't work it out and the FCC will then order IBOC power reductions or - worst case - turning IBOC off. Complaints to the FCC must be based on actual interference problems inside the primary service area. Attention, 1-A clear channel stations.... (Chuck Hutton, *ibid.*)

** VATICAN. Vatican Radio Sked eff. 27 October 2002 to 30 March 2003 [as usual, durations are not specified! If you really want to know, hunt for the same frequency elsewhere in the list, and leave a break of 5 minutes or so between services --- gh]

ALBANIAN

0620 EU 1260 1611
2000 EU 1260 1611 7250 9645

AMHARIC, TIGR [sic]

0400 AF 103.8 9660 11625
1630 AF 103.8 15570 17515

ANGELUS

1100 (su, H) AF 93.3 105.0 585 1530 15595 21850
1100 (su, H) AS 93.3 105.0 585 1530 15595 21850
1100 (su, H) EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 5890 9645 11740 15595 21850

ARABIC

0500 AF 1260 9645 11715
0500 AS 1260 9645 11715
0745 (W) AF 93.3 1530 7250 9645 15595
0745 (W) AS 93.3 1530 15595
0745 (W) EU 93.3 1530 5890 7250 9645 15595
1630 AF 1260 11625 15595
1630 AS 1260 11625 15595
2145 AF 93.3 1530 5890 7250
2145 EU 93.3 1530 4005 5890 7250

ARMENIAN

0310 EU 1260 6185 9645
1650 EU 1611 9585 11715

BULGARIAN

0540 EU 1611 6185 7345
1920 EU 1260 1611 6185 7365

BYELORUSSIAN

0420 EU 1260 6185 7345
1800 EU 1260 1611 7365 9585

CHINESE

1230 (ex sa) AS 103.8 6020 15235 17515
2200 AS 103.8 6205* 7305* 9600*
2200 AS 103.8 7305** 9600** 11830**

CROATIAN

0350 EU 93.3 1530 4005
1750 EU 93.3 1467 1530 4005 5890 7250

CZECH

0410 EU 93.3 1530 4005 5890
1830 EU 93.3 1467 1530 4005 5890 7250

ENGLISH

0250 AM 7305 9605
0300 AF 103.8 9660
0500 AF 103.8 9660 11625 15570
0600 EU 93.3 1530 4005 5890 7250
0630 AF 103.8 11625 13765 15570
1000 (exwe,su) EU 105.0 585 5890
1730 AF 103.8 13765 15570 17515
2000 AF 103.8 7365 9660 11625
2050 EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890 7250

ESPERANTO

2020 (we, th) EU 1260 1611 7250 9645
2020 (su, H) EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890
2250 (su, H) EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890

FRENCH

0230 AF 103.8 9660
0230 AM 7305 9605
0430 AF 103.8 9660 11625
0540 EU 93.3 1530 4005 5890 7250
0600 AF 103.8 11625 13765 15570
1200 (W) EU 105.0 585 5890
1700 AF 103.8 15570 17515
2030 AF 103.8 7365 9660 11625
2030 EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890 7250

FRENCH - ENGLISH

1700 EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890 7250 9645 15595
1700 AS 93.3 105.0 585 1530 15595

GERMAN

0520 EU 93.3 1530 4005 5890 7250
1920 EU 93.3 1467 1530 4005 5890 7250

GERMAN - POLISH

1500 EU 93.3 5890 7250 9645

HAUSA

0700 AF 103.8 11625 13765 15570

HINDI/TAMIL/MAL[ALAYAM]/ENGLISH

0040 AS 103.8 7335 9865
1430 AS 103.8 9865 13765 15235

HUNGARIAN

0440 EU 93.3 1530 4005 5890
1810 EU 93.3 1467 1530 4005 5890 7250

ITAL FRENCH ENGLISH

0700 (W) AF 93.3 105.0 585 1530 9645 15595
0700 (W) AS 93.3 105.0 585 1530 15595
0700 (W) EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890 6185 7250 9645 11740 15595

ITALIAN

0620 EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890 6185 7250
1100 (W) 105.0 585 5890
1130 (su, H) EU 93.3 105.0 585 5890
1300 AF 93.3 105.0 585 15595 21850
1300 AS 93.3 105.0 585 15595
1300 EU 93.3 105.0 585 5890 9645 11740 15595 21850
1530 (fr) 93.3 5890 7250 9645
1630 EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 5890 7250 9645
2000 EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890
2200 EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890
2230 EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890

ITALIAN / ENGLISH

2020 (mo) EU 1260 1611 9645

KISWAHILI

0330 AF 103.8 9660 11625
1600 AF 103.8 15570 17515

LATVIAN

0500 EU 6185 7345
1840 EU 1260 1611 7365 9585

LITHUANIAN

0440 EU 1260 6185 7345
1820 EU 1260 1611 7365 9585

MASS IN CHINESE

1230 (sa) AS 103.8 6020 15235 17515

MASS IN ENGLISH

1130 (fr) AF 103.8 15595 17515
1130 (fr) AS 103.8 15595 17515
1530 (sa) AF 103.8 9865 13765 15235
1530 (sa) AS 103.8 9865 13765 15235

MASS IN ITALIAN

0830 (su, H) EU 93.3 105.0 585 7250

MASS IN LATIN

0630 AF 93.3 105.0 585 1530 9645 15595
0630 AS 93.3 105.0 585 1530 15595
0630 EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890 6185 7250 9645 11740 15595

MUSIC

1530 (ex fr) EU 93.3 5890 7250 9645

ORIENTAL LIT[URGY]

0930 (su, H) EU 93.3 11740 15595 17515

PAPAL AUDIENCE

0930 (we) EU 105.0 585 5890

PHILIPPINE [sic]

2020 (fr) EU 1260 1611

POLISH

0500 EU 93.3 1530 4005 5890 7250
1900 EU 93.3 1467 1530 4005 5890 7250

PORTUGUESE

0030 AM 1260 7305 9605
0530 AF 103.8 11625 13765 15570
0900 (w) AM 1260
1000 (w) AM 1260 21850
1415 EU 93.3 1260 9645 11740
1500 (th) AM 1260

1600 AM 1260
1800 AF 103.8 13765 15570 17515
2130 EU 93.3 1530 4005 5890 7250

ROSARY [languages??]

1940 AF 93.3 103.8 105.0 585 1530 7365 9660 11625
1940 AS 93.3 103.8 105.0 585 1530 11625
1940 EU 93.3 103.8 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890 6185 11625

RUMANIAN

0520 EU 1611 6185 7345
1900 EU 1260 1611 6185 7365

RUMANIAN LIT[URGY]

0710 (su, H) EU 93.3 7250 9645

RUSSIAN

0330 EU 1260 6185 7345 9645
1330 EU 1260 13645# 15595#
1330 EU 1260 11805### 13645###
1710 EU 1611 6210 7365 9585 11715
2100 EU 1260 7305 9585

SCANDINAVIAN [languages? See previous discussion]

0600 EU 1260 1611 7345 9645
1940 EU 1260 1611 7250 9645

SLOVAK

0425 EU 93.3 1530 4005 5890
1845 EU 93.3 1467 1530 4005 5890 7250

SLOVENIAN

0330 EU 93.3 1530 4005
1730 EU 93.3 1467 1530 4005 5890 7250

SOMALI

0345 (su) AF 103.8 9660 11625
1615 (sa) AF 103.8 15570 17515

SPANISH

0100 AM 1260 7305 9605 11910
0145 AM 7305 9605 11910
0315 AM 7305 9605
0900 (W) EU 105.0 585 5890
1130 (W) AM 1260 21850
1400 EU 93.3 105.0 585 1260 9645 11740
1500 (mo,fr) AM 1260
1730 AM 1260

1900 (sa) AF 103.8 9660 11625
2110 EU 93.3 105.0 585 1530 4005 5890 7250

UKRAINIAN

0400 EU 1260 6185 7345
1740 EU 1611 7365 9585

UKRAINIAN LIT[URGY]

0715 (su, H) EU 1611 9850 11740

VESPERS [language?]

1600 EU 93.3 5890 7250 9645

VIETNAMESE

1315 AS 103.8 6205 17515
2315 AS 103.8 7305 9600

Notes: H = Holy days W = Weekdays

* = from 27/10/02 till 01/03/03. ** = from 02/03/03 till 30/03/03
= from 27/10/02 till 30/11/02 and from 02/03/03 till 30/03/03
= from 01/12/02 till 01/03/03

(Sked via Wolfgang Bueschel - converted from spreadsheet to text
format by Alan Roe, via DXLD)

** VIETNAM. Re VOV QSLing 9840 as Sackville instead of Vietnam:

Yes, I agree is not the first time a station doesn't know its own
schedule, which I pointed out in my report. But on the other hand, I
had also listed 12060, which is another one of their Son Tay
frequencies. The result is going to send another report, a quote from
their own schedule. (1230 TO 1300 UT in English) The reception of
9840 was definitely not Sackville and favoured the path from Vietnam
(Edward Kusalik, Alberta, CANADA, Oct 12, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

UNIDENTIFIED: Glenn: With the days getting shorter now, I decided to
give this one a try again. 6715U, Full Gospel Church, 2203 Oct 11,
Light copy, but audible with same format as what I heard last winter.
Very excited preacher with gospel type hymn music accompanied by
piano. Nothing heard after 2230, so that is the apparent sign off time
(David Hodgson, TN, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

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RECEIVER NEWS

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Analog to digital in signal quality (more on the Motorola story)
From the radio wave

PHONY DIGITAL RADIO

An interesting story appeared recently in The NEW YORK TIMES which reported that MOTOROLA is readying a new chipset to create AM/FM analog receivers that take analog broadcasts, convert them to digital, and clean the signals up from multipath and interference problems.

The first radios with the technology will be car radios to be available late next year. BLAUPUNKT has announced similar technology, "Digiciever."

Reacting to this, a company called Ibiquity, who are in the business of producing genuine digital receivers, sent out the following release. (edited)

Some of you may have seen the story Monday in the New York Times "As Digital Radio Stumbles, New Products Fill the Gap".

There was a similar story in the Wall Street Journal and in several of the radio industry dailies. We have received some inquiries from broadcasters and investors about the articles, and thought it appropriate to try to put this article in perspective for you.

Chipsets that improve analog performance do not offer the value upgrade in quality or the wireless data services offered by digital solutions, like iBiquity's HD Radio technology.

The Motorola chips referred to in the article were actually unveiled earlier this month at the NAB Radio Show in Seattle, where they did not generate much interest.

We were therefore not surprised to see these stories, but were somewhat bemused at the amount of coverage they have received, since the chipsets do not represent much of an upgrade from the current state of analog radio technology.

Simply stated, these chips digitally process analog signals in receivers. This approach and technology are not new - these types of "digital radios" have been on the market for several years from various manufacturers.

Although the chips mentioned in the article use digital technology to process the received analog signal, these chips, cannot enhance the actual broadcast from the station - it is still analog.

While digital processing of an analog signal does yield important benefits, analog has inherent limitations that can only be addressed at the source using digital broadcast technology.

Once a broadcast is transmitted digitally, audio quality is greatly enhanced, reception is crystal clear and new offerings such as the "Tivo for Radio" applications and other wireless data services can be provided. These benefits can be realized only through digital transmission.

Our belief is that Motorola has announced this somewhat old news story with so much fanfare because they see a potential loss of business now that digital Radio technology is a reality.

We'd also note that this effort - trying to improve analog in the face of a digital transition - appears to have been taken right from Motorola's cell phone business plan.

As the analog market leader, they tried to extend the life of analog cell phones as the entire industry was transitioning to digital. The results of that strategy were devastating, as Motorola lost major market share to other cell phone providers who embraced digital technology.

After many years in development and test, and with support from our valued partners, digital broadcasting in the U.S. is on the cusp of endorsement by the FCC. [in fact, by now ñ gh]

Every medium in the U.S. has made the transition to digital as consumers are demanding the latest in technical advancements. HD Radio technology represents a true upgrade from analog to digital in signal quality and wireless data capabilities.

Enhancing analog will not offer the same range of benefits available from a digital transmission. [END]

So basically this means if a radio station is not transmitting using fully digital equipment (even including digital microphones) and the listeners are not using total digital receivers then it's phony digital radio we're talking about. If you're interested in finding out more check out: <http://www.ibiquity.com/navframe.html?01content.html> (via Mike Terry, DXLD) ###